

REMARKS

Reconsideration and allowance of the subject application are respectfully requested. Claims 1-32, and 34-54 are pending in the present application, claims 1, 35, and 43 being independent. Claim 33 has been cancelled. Claims 35-54 have been added to more particularly define the invention and claims 1-32, and 34 have been amended.

IDS Issue

The Examiner has failed to indicate consideration of the information disclosure statement filed May 15, 2001. Accordingly, applicants respectfully request that the Examiner return an initialed PTO-1449 indicating that the previously filed information disclosure statement of 15 May 2001 has been considered.

Abstract Objection

The abstract of the disclosure stands objected to. Applicants have addressed the Examiner's objections by replacing the abstract, removing merits and speculative applications of the invention. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the outstanding abstract objection.

Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. § 112, First Paragraph

Claims 1-34 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the specification was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. Additionally claims 1-

34 have been rejected because of lack of enablement of the specification. These rejections are respectfully traversed.

Applicants assert that amended claims 1-32 and 34 resolve the rejection of the Examiner under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph. Specifically, Applicants have clarified the scope of claims 2-32, and 34 and deleted claim 33 whose scope is now encompassed in new claims 44-50. Applicants direct the Examiner's attention to the specification, which refers to the formation of complicated circuits by the combination of elements in a textile-like pattern. Applicants contend that the specification is enabling for a person of ordinary skill, for example in the sensor field one of ordinary skill would be able to take the disclosure of the present invention and build a fabric-like photodetector in accordance with the scope of the present invention, constructed of elements normally used in photodetectors (specification, page 11, ll. 22-35; Figures 8A-C). The structural connectiveness to form the final photodetector can be provided by one of ordinary skill in the art and need not be specified in the specification (*CREO PRODUCTS, INC., v. PRESSTEK, INC.* Nos. 01-1634, 02-1023 (Fed. Cir., Sept. 17, 2002)). Hence the specific embodiments discussed in the specification would enable one of ordinary skill in the art to utilize the fabric-like pattern forming methods of the present invention to form various devices (Figures 1-11B).

Additionally the scope of the various embodiments of the present inventions are presented in various examples in the specification (e.g., specification, page 11, ll. 22-35; Figures 8A-C), defining the intended meaning of the present claims. For example, the discussion concerning Figure 8A-C discusses the construction of a photodetector in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention (specification, page 11, ll. 22-

35). Particular examples of material properties are given, "bi-component fiber", "core of conductive material", "coated with ...an electroluminescent material or a photoconductive material" (specification, page 11, ll. 22-35). Applicants contend that the specification contains various examples, that one of ordinary skill in the art would use to define the terms of the claims.

In view of the above, applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the outstanding rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph.

If the Examiner retains objections and rejections without referral to prior art, Applicants request an interview to discuss the rejections with the Examiner.

The new claims 35-54 are enabled for similar reasons as those discussed above for claims 1-32 and 34.

CONCLUSION

In view of the above amendments, remarks, the fact that the Examiner has found no prior art in his examination, and the lack of a 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph rejection, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the formal objections and rejections to the claims and an early indication of allowability.

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.17 and 1.136(a), the Applicant respectfully petitions for a one (1) month extension of time for filing a reply in connection with the present application, and the required fee of \$110.00 is attached hereto.

If the Examiner has any questions concerning this application, the Examiner is requested to contact the undersigned at (703) 205-8000 in the Washington, D.C. area.

If necessary, the Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies, to charge payment or credit any overpayments to Deposit Account No. 02-2448 for any additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. §§1.16 or 1.17; particularly, extension of time fees.

Respectfully submitted,

BIRCH, STEWART, KOLASCH & BIRCH, LLP

By: 

Michael K. Mutter
Reg. No. 29,680

MKM/JPK/sjl/kdb

P.O. Box 747
Falls Church, VA 22040-0747
(703) 205-8000

MARKED UP VERSION TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

IN THE SPECIFICATION

The current specification has been replaced with a substitute specification.
Clean and marked-up versions of the substitute specification are attached hereto.

IN THE CLAIMS

Claim 33 has been canceled.

The claims have been amended as shown in the marked-up version of the specification provided herein.

New claims 35-54 have been added to the marked-up version of the specification provided herein.



An apparatus comprising electronic and/or optoelectronic circuitry and method for realizing said circuitry

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

5

The present invention relates to a fabric-like array of electronic and/or optoelectronic circuitry and a method for forming the fabric-like array in two- or more dimensions.

10

~~The present invention concerns an apparatus comprising electronic and/or optoelectronic circuitry for implementing electronic and/or optical functions, wherein the circuitry is realized and/or integrated in two or more dimensions and a method for method for realizing and/or integrating circuitry in two or more dimensions, wherein the circuitry comprises elements in the form of wires, fibres, ribbons, strips or multicomponent filaments and/or combinations thereof, wherein~~
15 ~~said circuitry is electronic and/or optoelectronic circuitry for implementing electronic and/or optical functions in an apparatus comprising circuitry of this kind.~~

20

More particularly, the present invention relates to integrating filament-like electrical and/or optical conduits into two- and three-dimensional physical structures for creating electronic or optoelectronic circuitry, sensors and/or emitters. The spatial extent or region of influence of such circuitry, sensors and/or emitters is controlled by specific definition of the electrical and/or optical properties of the individual filaments and how they are incorporated into the structures.

25

~~In particular, the present invention concerns integrating filament-like electrical and/or optical conduits into two and three dimensional physical structures for creating electronic or optoelectronic circuitry, sensors and/or emitters. The spatial extent or region of influence of such circuitry, sensors and/or emitters is controlled by specific definition of the electrical and/or optical properties of the individual~~
30 ~~filaments and how they are incorporated into the structures.~~

RECEIVED
JAN 27 2003
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2800

Background Information

The development of integrated circuits on silicon and semiconductor compound materials has revolutionized the electronic industry. However, the ever increasing complexity and costs of higher integration technology has generated interest in novel materials and methods.

For instance, progress in conductive polymers and organic materials has led to novel displays, diodes and field-effect transistors using these materials. See G. Horowitz "Organic field effect transistors" Adv. Mat. Vol. 10, pp. 365-377 (1998); D. Pede & al. "A general-purpose conjugated-polymer device array for imaging" Adv. Mat. Vol 10, pp. 233-237 (1998); R.H.Friend et al. "Electroluminescence in Conjugated 'Polymers'", Nature 397, pp.121-128 (1999).

Thin-film-based inorganic semiconductor technologies compatible with low temperature-resistant packaging and substrate materials are under rapid development, and include amorphous silicon as well as polysilicon and microcrystalline silicon. In this connection, see, e.g. J.G. Blake & al., "Low-temperature polysilicon reshapes FPD production", Solid State Technology, pp.151-161 (May 1997).

Defect tolerant architectures have been proposed to circumvent the problems of trying to produce defect free chips, for instance by J.R. Heath & al., "A defect-tolerant computer architecture: opportunities for nanotechnology", Science, Vol. 280, pp. 1716-1721 (June 12, 1998).

Such novel materials and methods open up entirely new opportunities in electronics and optoelectronics that extend much beyond providing an evolutionary route to alleviating problems and limitations adhering to the present state of the art.

Unfortunately, present-day semiconductor-oriented technologies are totally inadequate for exploiting the true potential of these novel materials and methods, and there exist pressing needs for complementing technologies. One area of particular importance is that of gaining freedom from the dominating role of the substrate.

In traditional silicon-based technologies, the electronic functionality is derived from the semiconducting silicon substrate, which severely restricts opportunities for extensions into the third dimension. Furthermore, physical dimensions are restricted, and the traditional lithographic processes provide only limited flexibility with respect to intra-device connectivity. This includes both the physical characteristics of the connecting lines themselves and how they can be positioned

Version with Markings to Show Changes Made

throughout the device structures in question. Typically, the substrate and its layered superstructures contain electrical interconnects where electric currents flow in patterned strip- or ribbon-like conducting paths that have been created by subtractive or additive processes.

- 5 Subtractive processes are well-known and much used in the semiconductor industry, and involve wet or dry etching whereby conducting material is removed from portions of the substrate. Conducting material is retained in regions where a protective layer has been applied in the patterns desired, e.g. by optical lithography. Typically, all modern microelectronic circuits involve multiple step
10 lithography processes where image(s) of parts or all of the circuitry, mostly wires, and devices are transferred to the substrate. This requires careful register between each step, the more so as the features become smaller and smaller. The substrate must be extremely flat and rigid. Furthermore, the circuitry cannot be continuous through this approach. Several chips have to be made individually on one wafer at
15 the time. Furthermore, the integration of electronic and optoelectronic circuits is extremely difficult by such methods. It would therefore be highly advantageous to find microcircuit fabrication methods which eliminate lithographic processes altogether and allow for flexible continuous fabrication of electronic and optoelectronic circuits.
- 20 Additive processes have hitherto been less used in electronic circuits, but may become important in the future. They include microprinting and micromolding of conducting inks or solid state conductors, screen printing and more exotic means such as laser mediated deposition (see, e.g., H. Yabe & al., "Direct writing of conductive aluminum line on aluminum nitride ceramics by transversely excited
25 atmospheric CO₂ laser", APL 71 2758 (1997)).

The present invention introduces the concept of woven electronics as a new generic approach to making and assembling electronic and optoelectronic devices and apparatus, in particular by exploiting opportunities that arise with the advent of novel electronic materials. This implies a radical departure from present state of
30 the art. ~~Indeed, literature searches have been performed without being able to identify any relevant prior art. For the sake of completeness, however, those patent documents that were retrieved by the search profiles employed shall be listed here:~~

- ~~A) DE 31 16 348 A1. "Elektrische Verbindungseinrichtung"; inventor Oscar Alonso, USA.~~
- 35 ~~B) JP 05299533. "Electronic part mounting board and electronic part device using the same"; inventor Ohigata Naoharu, Japan.~~

Version with Markings to Show Changes Made

C)WO96/38025 A1. "Composite materials"; inventor George William Morris, Great Britain.

Publications A and C describe substrates which incorporate woven layers with electrical conduits. The latter are, however, applied after the weaving process has been finished, by etching, printing or electron sputtering.

Publication B describes a woven structure incorporating conducting wires interspersed with electrically insulating filaments. However, focus is on providing alternative substrates to replace circuit mounting boards subjected to thermal and mechanical stress, which does not represent any principally new functionality or apparatus impinging on the present invention.

Conducting metallic wires are known to be incorporated by weaving into a wide range of objects. This includes meshes to act for instance as screens in houses, and electrodes and filters in material science. Metallic fabrics and metallic embroidery are used to make decorative and protective clothes. Conducting wires are also integrated into fabrics to provide clothing and furniture free of electrostatic build-up or alternatively to provide electrical heating. In so-called "smart clothes", electronic devices and sensors are attached to the clothes and apparels. See S.E. Braddock and M. O'Mahony, "Techno Textiles Revolutionary Fabrics for Fashion and Design", chap. 2, Thames & Hudson, New York 1998. Such applications are outside the scope of the present invention, however.

This is substantiated by searches performed in the literature that have been able to identify the small extent of any relevant art.

DE 31 16 348 A1, "Elektrische Verbindungseinrichtung" (Oscar Alonso, USA), and WO96/38025 A1, "Composite materials" (George William Morris, Great Britain) shows substrates which incorporate woven layers with electrical conduits. The latter are, however, applied after the weaving process has been finished, by methods such as etching, printing or electron sputtering.

JP-05299533, "Electronic part mounting board and electronic part device using the same" (Ohigata Naoharu, Japan) discloses a woven structure incorporating conducting wires interspersed with electrically insulating filaments. However, the focus is to provide alternative substrates to replace circuit mounting boards subjected to thermal and mechanical stress and the publication discloses in principle neither a new kind of functionality nor novel apparatuses which can be seen to be of relevance for the present invention.

Version with Markings to Show Changes Made

US patents Nos. 4 913 744 and 5 902 416 (both H. Hoegel et al.) concern wire-like, band-like and rod-like solar cells which in at least one embodiment are provided in a woven structure. It is stated that the separate solar cells in the woven structure can be electrically connected at the underside of the crossing in the web with a counter-electrode in order to realize charge transfer between centre electrodes of the solar cells. It is also stated that the contact effect can be improved by a compression of solar cells in the form of wires or the crossing points either by thermal treatment or by use of electrically conducting adhesive. The object in this case is to achieve an improved arrangement of the solar cells, including among other by allowing the realization of tandem cells.

Generally weaving conducting metal wires into a large number of objects is known. This includes meshes, which e.g. act as electrical shielding in housings, and electrodes and filters in material science. Metallic fabrics and metallic embroidery are used to make decorative and protective clothes. Conducting wires are integrated in fabrics to provide clothing and furniture, which prevent the formation of electrostatic charge or alternatively used for providing electrical heating. In so-called "smart clothes" such woven structures may for instance be used for connecting or providing the clothes and apparels with electronic devices and sensors. For instance US patent No. 5 906 004 (Lebby & al.) (assigned to Motorola Inc.) discloses a textile fabric with a number of electrically conducting fibres, which are able to provide either a wire-based or wireless connection between the textile fabric and a portable electronic device. The intention is that the textile fabric may be used for manufacturing functional clothes and other objects of woven textile fabric with the intention of increasing the functionality of the clothing or the functionality of the object. Typically electrically conducting fibres are disclosed in the capacity of providing an interconnection to a portable electronic device of some kind. Further development in this area is described by S.E. Braddock and M. O'Mahony, "Techno Textiles – Revolutionary Fabrics for Fashion and Design", ch. 2, Thames and Hudson, New York (1998). Inherent features of such woven structures for providing a more comprehensive electronic or optoelectronic functionality is not touched upon at all.

To conclude, in order to realize the potential in a wide range of emerging electronic and optoelectronic materials and methods, there is a need for complementing technologies which are not within the present-day state of the art. Prominent among such technologies are those that can provide electrical and optical interconnections in two and three dimensions, with high spatial density, high signal speed potential and small crosstalk. Also prominent are technologies

Version with Markings to Show Changes Made

and materials suitable as structural platforms for large area electronics and/or three dimensional device architectures.

Version with Markings to Show Changes MadeSUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A ~~primary object of the~~ The present invention is to ~~can~~ provide a lithography-free process to produce electronic and optoelectronic devices, apparatus and circuits in sheet-like or fabric form, or in three dimensional structures.

- 5 ~~It is a further object of this~~ The present invention to ~~can~~ provide for continuous circuits over large areas and in mechanically flexible final products which can be shaped to a desired environment or form factor.

- ~~It is still a further object of the~~ The present invention to ~~can~~ provide intra- and inter-device electrical and optical connections that can carry high-speed signals with
10 very low crosstalk.

~~Another object of the~~ The present invention is to ~~can~~ provide methods to integrate electronic and optical circuits in a continuous matrix.

~~Yet another object of the~~ The present invention is to ~~can~~ create functional devices by weaving, knitting, crocheting, knotting, stitching and/or combinations thereof.

- 15 ~~The above objects and advantages are according to the invention realized with an apparatus which is characterized in that the circuitry comprises elements in the form of wires, fibres, ribbons, strips, or multicomponent filaments and/or combinations thereof, said elements interfacing in a predetermined pattern such that said circuitry are realized with intersections in physical or near physical~~
20 ~~contact between the elements thereof, that said predetermined pattern is generated by integrating physically two or more of said elements in a fabric-like structure by any of the following processes, viz. weaving, knitting, crocheting, knotting, stitching and/or combinations thereof, that said elements include transparent, non-transparent, conducting, semiconducting or isolating materials and/or~~
25 ~~combinations thereof, that at least some of said elements according to their material properties form electrical or optical transmission lines or isolators in said circuitry, said electrical or optical transmission lines conveying respectively electrical or optical energy between points and/or areas in said fabric-like structure, that at least some of said elements comprise spatially defined extended active~~
30 ~~regions, and that at least some of said elements in portions of said fabric-like structure are adapted for emitting or absorbing electrical, chemical, mechanical or optical energy or by interacting with each other by an exchange of energy of the aforementioned kinds; and a method which is characterized by joining two or more elements into a fabric-like structure by any of the following processes viz.~~
35 ~~weaving, knitting, crocheting, knotting, stitching and/or combinations thereof, such that the elements interfaces in a predetermined pattern, whereby the circuitry is~~

Version with Markings to Show Changes Made

~~realized with the elements intersecting in physical or near physical contact in the fabric-like structure, said elements being made of transparent, non-transparent conducting, semiconducting or isolating materials and/or combinations thereof.~~

5 The present invention can be realized with an apparatus where the circuitry
comprises elements in the form of wires, fibres, ribbons, strips, or multicomponent
filaments and/or combinations thereof. The elements can interface in a predetermined
pattern such that the circuitry are realized with intersections in physical or near physical
10 contact between the elements thereof, where the predetermined pattern is generated by
integrating physically two or more of said elements in a fabric-like structure by any of the
following processes, viz. weaving, knitting, crocheting, knotting, stitching and/or
combinations thereof. The elements include transparent, non-transparent, conducting,
semiconducting or insulating materials and/or combinations thereof, where at least some
of said elements according to their material properties form electrical or optical
15 transmission lines or isolators in said circuitry. The electrical or optical transmission
lines conveying respectively electrical or optical energy between points and/or areas in
the fabric-like structure, and or between the apparatus and its surroundings, where at least
some of the elements comprise spatially defined extended active regions. At least some of
the elements in portions of the fabric-like structure are adapted for emitting or absorbing
electrical, chemical, mechanical or optical energy or for interacting with each other by an
20 exchange of energy of the aforementioned kinds, where switching, coupling, emitting and
absorbing mechanism in any case are realized by two or more active areas in respectively
one or more elements and which are in mutual physical or near physical contact. Active
areas in a contact of this kind realizes one or more specific functions or combinations
thereof which implements, but are not limited to switching structures and/or diode
25 structures with junctions specified by the materials in the contacting active regions,
couplers for transmitting signals between the elements, memory structures for storing
information and allowing addressing operations thereto to take place via further
contacting, switching and/or coupling structures. Further emitting and absorbing as well
as detecting mechanisms are realized by active areas exposed to the exterior, whereby
30 active areas of this kind respectively form display structures for displaying visual
information and images and/or sensor structures for sensing and detecting specific
physical or chemical influences which are conveyed by means of the elements of the
apparatus or from sources exterior to the apparatus. The structures realizing all the
above-mentioned mechanisms can be integrated in the elements of the apparatus and
35 forming a part thereof.

Version with Markings to Show Changes Made

- In an ~~advantageous embodiment implementation~~ of ~~the an~~ apparatus according to the invention, the elements are provided in the predetermined pattern forming a substantially two-dimensional fabric-like structure, while in another ~~advantageous embodiment implementation~~ of the apparatus according to the invention the
- 5 elements are provided in the predetermined pattern forming a substantially three-dimensional fabric-like structure. In yet another implementation ~~the latter embodiment~~ the elements ~~then preferably~~ each are provided in a spatial distribution such that the position of the end-points of the elements in the fabric-like structure defines a spatial pattern or grid.
- 10 In ~~advantageous embodiments an implementation~~ of ~~the an~~ apparatus according to the invention it is preferred that some of the transmission lines respectively are twisted pairs, coaxial cables, strip lines or optical fibres.
- In ~~the an~~ implementation of an apparatus according to the invention ~~it is advantageous that~~ the active regions of the elements are defined by exposing
- 15 portions of the ~~said~~ elements to the exterior surroundings thereof. ~~Preferably are then~~ The active regions of an element can be lengthwise extended therein or an active region of an element can corresponds to an end-point thereof.
- In ~~the an~~ implementation of an apparatus according to the invention ~~it is advantageous that~~ some of the elements are provided with a protective shielding or
- 20 cladding, the active regions in these elements being provided by removing the shielding or cladding at selected portions thereof, or ~~alternatively~~ the active regions of the elements are provided in selected portions of the elements exposed in the surface of the fabric-like structure or protruding therefrom at selected locations thereof.
- 25 ~~According to the invention are preferably~~ The active regions of the elements can be defined by exposing portions thereof to spatially selective physical or chemical influences. In the latter case ~~it is then preferred that~~ some of the transmission lines ~~are at least~~ can be one conductor embedded in an exterior cladding comprising at
- 30 least one organic semiconducting material, and ~~that~~ active regions are defined therein by contacting said transmission lines with other transmission lines of the same kind or with other transmission lines in intersections which comprises at least one non-isolated or unclad conductor only, whereby semiconducting junctions are formed at the contact points of said intersections . In this case ~~it is preferred that~~ the semiconducting junctions ~~are~~ can be formed spontaneously upon contacting, or
- 35 that at least one of the semiconducting junctions ~~are~~ is a diode junction, or that the organic semiconducting material is a semiconducting conjugated or non-conjugated polymer.

Version with Markings to Show Changes Made

In ~~the an~~ implementation of an apparatus according to the present invention ~~it is advantageous that at least~~ some of the elements, over some of their length, ~~are~~ can be shielded against any interactions in form of an exchange of energy between each other or to the exterior surroundings, whereas one or more unshielded portions thereof ~~are~~ can be adapted for interactions of this kind, and it is then preferred that the unshielded portions of the elements are located at the intersections thereof.

In yet another ~~advantageous embodiment implementation~~ of the ~~an~~ apparatus according to the present invention ~~it is a~~ two- or three-dimensional optoelectronic display can be formed and the elements ~~are~~ can be then ~~preferably~~ signal transmission lines. Wherein the display is a two-dimensional display, ~~are then~~ the elements can be provided in a two-dimensional array, ~~preferably~~ such that the elements can intersect in a substantially regular pattern or grid, ~~said the~~ elements at the intersections thereof being adapted for absorbing or emitting electrical or optical energy. In this case a portion of at least one element in an intersection can be a pixel of the display.

Wherein the display is a three-dimensional display, ~~it is according to the invention preferred that the elements are~~ can be provided with a ~~predetermined pattern in a~~ three-dimensional array, and then ~~preferably that the elements can~~ intersect in a spatially regular pattern or grid, ~~said the~~ elements in the intersections thereof being adapted for emitting or absorbing electrical or optical energy. In this case is ~~preferably~~ a portion of at least one element in an intersection can be a pixel of the display.

Wherein the display is a three-dimensional display with the active regions of the elements provided in selected portions of the element exposed in the surface of the fabric-like structure protruding therefrom at selected locations thereof, ~~it is preferred that the active regions of this kind are~~ can be pixels in the display, ~~said the~~ active regions being either a loop-like portion of an element or an end-point thereof.

Finally ~~it is in the another~~ implementation of an apparatus according to the present invention ~~advantageous that it can~~ comprises ~~respectively one or more~~ discrete electronic, optoelectronic or optical devices or combinations thereof, and one or more discrete devices can ~~then preferably~~ be physical or chemical sensors connected to at least one of the elements.

~~In the apparatus a~~ According to the present invention ~~it can alternatively be advantageous that one or more of the elements are~~ can be a physical or chemical sensor.

Version with Markings to Show Changes Made

5 ~~In the method according to the invention it is advantageous providing the surface of the elements with a shielding or cladding material before joining into the fabric like structure, and removing said shielding or cladding material after the joining into the fabric like structure from some elements or from selected portions thereof at selected locations in the fabric like structure.~~

10 In a method according to the present invention a shielding or cladding material can be provided on a surface of the elements before joining into the fabric-like structure, shielding or cladding material being removed from some elements or from selected portions thereof at selected locations in the fabric-like structure such that at least some of the selected portions can form active regions with specific physical properties of material properties.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

15 The invention shall now be described in more detail, with discussions of exemplary non-limiting embodiments showing various embodiments of the present invention and in conjunction with the appended drawings, wherein:

figure 1 shows example of basic weaves such as the plain (a), the triaxial (b), the twill (c), the leno (d) and the satin (e) weaves;_i

figure 2 examples of knits such as the plain (a), the double (b), a warp (tricot) (c) knits and various weft knit stitches (d₁-d₅);_i

20 figure 3 examples of multicomponent fabrics such as the weft insertion warp knit fabric (a), pile (b) and carpet (c) fabrics;_i

figures 4a-e examples of possible shapes and compositions of the fibers, wires and ribbons composing the electronic or optoelectronic fabric;_i

figure 5 a simple loop detector woven into the fabric matrix;_i

25 figure 6 a detector using a pile of fibers as sensor;_i

figure 7 the integration of various functional units into the fabric matrix;_i

figures 8a-c a display panel or a two-dimensional photo-detector;_i

figures ~~9a,b,e,d~~ 9a-d principles and embodiments of memory or switching arrays according to prior art and according to the present invention;_i

30 ~~figures 10a, 10b and 10-c~~ dual-conductor structures of relevance as weaving filaments;_i and

Version with Markings to Show Changes Made

figure- 11 an example of an apparatus realized as a flexible sheet-like structure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

After a discussion of general aspects of the invention, examples of embodiments shall be given.

5 As already stated, the given objects of the invention are specifically realized by weaving, knitting, crocheting, knotting and/or stitching a combination of conducting, semiconducting, superconducting and/or insulating wires or fibers and/or optical fibers. These techniques, in the following also termed joining
10 integrated physical structures with electrical and/or optical functionality in two and three dimensions.

Control is in part related to the use of strands in the weaving, knitting, crocheting, knotting and/or stitching processes that are pre-made under precisely controllable conditions before being incorporated into the final structure. Each strand can be
15 made to include several different materials and sub-structures, e.g. in the form of electrical multiconductor cables, metallic filaments clad with polymers that engender electronic functionality when brought into contact with other components in a woven structure, or optical fibers with cladding for protection or environmental sensing.

20 Control is also a consequence of the degree of topographic order in 2 and 3 dimensions that can be achieved by weaving, knitting, crocheting, knotting and/or stitching processes, where the identity and relative positions of the strands are strictly defined according to a predetermined protocol.

Flexibility in creating ~~2two-~~ and ~~3-three~~ dimensional physical structures and
25 achieving associated electronic and/or optical functionality springs from the diversity and sophistication that can be achieved by weaving, knitting, crocheting, knotting and/or stitching processes, as demonstrated by the present state of the art within the textile industries. With the advent of woven electronics, computer-aided design and manufacturing shall become important tools for creating new
30 architectures and processes specifically targeting the needs and opportunities in that field.

Flexibility is also achieved by the absence of fundamental physical size limits: The strands in the weave may be as long as required for any given application and the ensuing circuit or apparatus may be scaled in size, in principle without limit. The
35 form factor, i.e. size and shape of the woven apparatus may be chosen with few

Version with Markings to Show Changes Made

constraints, examples include thin sheets as well as complex three-dimensional structures. Finally, circuits and apparatus according to the invention can be literally, physically flexible when made in a wide range of embodiments.

5 A major aspect of the present invention is that it provides opportunities for creating integrated circuits of a radically new type, where electronic and/or optical functionality is embedded throughout the woven, knitted, crocheted, knotted and/or stitched structures, with the strands in the structures acting as signal and power conduits and creating or promoting structural integrity. As shall be described in detailed examples below, the strands can provide many forms of functionality,
10 either at points where different strands come into physical contact with each other and create junctions that exhibit e.g. luminescence, memory or switching behaviour, or in restricted regions where strands are exposed to external influences such as light, heat or chemical species, or distributed along portions of the length of individual strands, or at specific points where attachment has been made to
15 discrete functional components.

Figures 1, 2 and 3 give examples of standard weaving and knitting patterns and combinations thereof which are applicable, bur not exclusively, to generate circuits and devices which then form an electronic or opto-electronic fabric as used in the apparatus according to the present invention.

20 Specifically fig. 1a shows plain weave, fig. 1b a triaxial weave which can be regarded as a variant of the plain weave, but with diagonal wefts, fig. 1c twill weave, fig. 1d leno weave wherein two weft yarns are twisted around each other, and fig. 1e satin weave. Similarly fig. 2a shows specifically plain knit, fig. 2b double knit, fig. 2c tricot knit and figs. 2d₁-2d₅ examples of various weft knit stitches or meshes. Fig. 3a shows specifically an example of a warp knit fabric with inserted weft, fig. 3b a form of pile weaving wherein the weft is forming piles, and
25 figs. 3c and 3d respectively two different embodiments of carpet weaves.

30 The fibers, wires, ribbons composing the circuits can have cross sections that are round, oval, square, rectangular, polygonal or any other desired shape as shown in fig. 4a. They ~~may~~can be single-component or multicomponent as shown in figs. 4b-d. ~~For purpose of clarity these are all~~ They will be the basic elements of the textile forming the apparatus according to the invention, but shall, in order to avoid misunderstanding, be referred to as fibers in the following ~~text~~discussion.

35 The components of multicomponent fibers can be arranged in different ways depending on the needs and applications. For instance a given fiber can be

Version with Markings to Show Changes Made

multicomponent in the crosssection and/or along the axis of the fiber, causing it to exhibit spatially varying physical, chemical and/or electrical properties. The single-component fibers and different components in multicomponent fibers may be either electrically conductive, semiconducting, superconductive, insulating, optically conductive or any combination thereof, but are not limited to these. The components can be any sensor or detector material such as those activated by light, heat, chemicals, electric and magnetic fields. Individual fibers, single component or multicomponent can be bundled or braided as shown in fig. 4e.

The electronic or optoelectronic fabric can be composed of single component or multicomponent fibers combined in various ways as exemplified by the patterns in figs. 1, 2 and 3. The fabric can also be assembled from bundles or braided fibers, or from more complex filament-like structures such as electrical cables with multiple conductors separated by a dielectric. Fibers of different types and different dimensions can be combined in the fabric. For example, alternating conducting and insulating fibers might be useful in some applications. The crossing of two or more fibers in the fabric are natural loci for device functionality such as memory, switches, sensors, etc. The crossing can be left as such or fused or bonded depending on the desired product.

There are no size limitations for these devices by the present invention. Individual devices 100 can be created by weaving a given pattern at a chosen position in the fabric matrix as illustrated in ~~fig. 5 for a loop detector and in fig. 6 for a pile sensor.~~ The inclusion of a pile of small sensor fibers in the matrix will yield a high surface area detector, therefore high sensitivity. Such devices can be woven, knitted or stitched into the fabric matrix.

~~Such functional fabrics units and devices can be further combined by being woven or stitched or knitted into a larger fabric as illustrated in fig. 7. Multilayers knitting is also possible if necessary. The electronic fabric can be finally impregnated with any substance such as an insulator.~~

~~The circuit or optoelectronics thus fabricated can be addressed from the edges of the fabric or anywhere in the matrix by weaving, knitting or stitching in connecting wires.~~ Fig. 5 shows a loop detector formed in the fabric matrix, while fig. 6 shows a pile sensor 120, i.e. the inclusion of piles of a number of small sensor fibers in the matrix, which provides a detector with large surface area and consequently high sensitivity. Such devices can be woven, knitted or stitched into the fabric matrix. Functional units in the apparatus and other devices may further be combined by being woven, stitched or knitted into a larger fabric matrix as shown in fig. 7, which specifically shows respectively a memory device, a sensor device and a display inserted in the fabric matrix and connected to the outside thereof as shown

in the figure. Multilayer knitting will also be possible in order to realize functional devices in the fabric matrix and the finished electronic fabric matrix which forms the apparatus can in a final production step be impregnated with some material or another in a suitable manner, e.g. with an insulator.

- 5 Functional components, circuits or optoelectronic devices in the apparatus according to the present invention may be addressed from the edges of the fabric or anywhere in the matrix by weaving, knitting or stitching in connecting wires.

10 Figs. 8a-e shows a display device or two-dimensional photodetector in matrix form as rendered in figs. 8a,c. It is assembled by weaving two types of fibers as shown in figs. 8a,b. One is a bi-component fiber with a core consisting of a conducting material M1 coated with an active material A which for this embodiment is either an electroluminescent material or a photoconductive material. The other fiber is a conductor M2. M1 and M2 will typically have different work functions. Each crossing then becomes a pixel of the two-dimensional array, as in fig. 8c. For a
15 colour display panel, the electroluminescent material can be varied from one fiber to the next. For instance, three successive fibers will correspond to the three colours: red (R), green (G) and blue (B). Alternatively, different voltages can be used to generate different colors at each pixel. The pixel density achieved by the invention will be much higher than those of prior art. The high density of pixels in
20 such a fabric is ideal for high definition applications.

Fig. 9a shows a memory or a switching array, where specific addresses in the array are located in a crosspoint matrix fashion, i.e. by selectively activating the row and column that cross at the point where the memory or switching cell is located. Variants of this basic scheme are employed extensively in the electronics industry,
25 often with semiconductor components embedded within the matrix structure.

Typical embodiments of crosspoint matrices within the present state of the art are built on a silicon chip, where traditional lithographic silicon technologies are used to create the conducting matrix gridlines, etc. According to the present invention, however, the rows and columns in a matrix addressing system can be formed by
30 wires crossing each other in a weave. An example is given below.

A class of memory devices that are of particular interest in conjunction with novel thin film and organic electronic materials employ passive matrices, i.e. matrices where the functional cell at each crossing point is very simple, without intra-cell transistor-based switching circuitry. One way of achieving addressability is to
35 employ rectifying diodes to block parasitic current paths between the two wires that cross at the selected cell, ~~ef.~~ such as shown in fig. 9b. Such "sneak currents"

are a well-known problem in passively addressed matrices, as is the remedy of inserting diodes at the crossing points. Unfortunately, achieving this by traditional semiconductor techniques (lithography, etching, doping, plating...) is complicated and gives no competitive advantage over the alternatives, which are the well-known active-matrix based architectures used in ROMs, DRAMs, SRAMs, etc.

Recently, it has been shown, for instance in the International Patent Application PCT/NO98/00185 which has been assigned to the present applicant, that very compact and simple matrices with diode-connected crossing points can be made by using conjugated polymers that spontaneously create a diode junction when the polymer contacts a metal surface. This opens up opportunities for passive matrix memory devices where high-functionality organic and/or inorganic materials fill the volume between the crossing matrix electrodes, performing memory and addressability functions. A generic cell is shown in fig. 9c. Here, one of the electrodes is contacting a material which forms a rectifying junction at the electrode/material interface, while the rest of the cell volume is filled with a memory material which controls the electrical characteristics of the cell according to the logic state (e.g. by storing a logic "0" or "1"). This memory material may simply be a masked insulator in the ROM case, or it may be a material which can be switched between a high and a low impedance state to form a WORM (Write Once Read Many times) or ERASABLE (~~write, erase, write...~~) memory cell which makes it possible to write, erase, and repeat. Variants of the cell in fig. 9c include cells with only a single material which simultaneously takes care of the memory and addressability (e.g.: rectifying) functions.

In the prior art as illustrated in fig. 9c, the cells are formed by sandwiching the material in the cell (i.e. the memory and addressability layers) between a set of bottom electrodes that are typically pre-formed on a planar substrate, and a set of top electrodes, which are typically deposited onto the material in the cell and patterned by additive or subtractive processes. The simplest and most compact solutions are obtained when the materials in the cell are part of a layer that is applied globally, without patterning. This, however, implies certain drawbacks relating to restrictions on materials that can be used, as well as the ultimate cell density achievable (lateral leak currents in the cell materials).

In fig. 9d shows how a memory matrix with architecture equivalent to the one shown in fig. 6c can be made with crossing wires that are woven such that a memory cell is formed spontaneously at each point where wires in the weave cross. In the example shown, one set of wires extend in the x direction, the other set in the y direction. Each x wire consists of a monofilament metal, clad by a

Version with Markings to Show Changes Made

polymer which forms a rectifying junction at the metal/polymer interface.

Analogously, each y wire consists of a monofilament metal clad by a substance which exhibits memory properties. An intimate electrical connection is formed between the cladding materials at the crossing point by mechanical force on the wires (pressure or stretching) during or after the weaving operation, assisted by thermal or chemical means. The basic structure in fig. 9c can be refined in different ways, e.g. by inserting electrically insulating separation filaments between the x and y wires in the matrix. Advantages of this woven approach are several as it provides a simple, virtually infinitely scalable means of creating passively addressed memory and switching matrices. Since the electrodes, memory and addressability materials are initially assembled as physically separated modules, one largely avoids chemical incompatibility problems which in alternative schemes severely restrict the freedom of choice in materials and architectures.

With present invention a reduction of electrical interference and related noise mechanisms shall be possible by using dual- or multiple-conductor structures as threads in the joining process.

In devices the size of present day chips and with the same wire density and operating frequencies, the fabric-like architecture shall generally be much more favourable with regards to electrical interference immunity since the wires will be separated by air which minimizes the problem (low dielectric constant). See B. Shieh & al. "Air gaps lower k of interconnect dielectrics", Solid State Technology, pp. 51-58 (February 1999). In other large devices such as displays which operate at relatively low frequencies, the woven architecture will also be favourable over existing technology.

However, devices that employ a very dense weave with mutually parallel or crossing filaments carrying signal currents at high frequencies and/or over large areas are also of particular interest in the present invention. Important examples are device architectures where memory cells, logic circuitry, amplifiers and interfacing electronics are integrated in self-contained configurations on a common substrate. Clearly, crosstalk shall be a major problem if the interconnects are laid out in close proximity to each other on the substrate without very careful attention to capacitive and inductive pickup elimination. Several of the most potent strategies in this regard are difficult or impossible to implement when traditional manufacturing technologies are used, e.g. a planar substrate with etched or deposited conducting stripes, typically in adjacent planar layers mutually separated by insulating layers.

Weaving, knitting, crocheting, knotting and/or stitching techniques provide a unique opportunity to create devices where one needs to suppress cross-talk involving conductors that carry currents within and to/from the apparatus, as well as achieving controlled signal transmission properties in those conductors. Key to this is to employ two- or multiple-conductor transmission lines with closely controlled geometries that provide balanced current paths and shielding of electromagnetic fields. Such ultra-thin transmission lines could be manufactured before being incorporated as filaments in the weave. Examples of such structures are twisted wire pairs, coaxial and certain types of stripline conductors as discussed in more detail in the following.

Using transmission lines with well-controlled electrical properties shall of course also present opportunities in addition to crosstalk suppression. An example is control of reflection properties at the terminations, of interest in high-speed circuits. Specific examples of types of transmission lines that can be embodied in the apparatus according to the invention are given below.

Example 1: Twisted pair filament conductors

These are shown in See fig. 10a. The properties are well-known and extensively described in the electronic literature. ~~Having~~ good immunity against inductive pick-up from magnetic fields. ~~See, e.g.~~ In this connection reference can be made to: P. Horowitz and W. Hill: "The art of electronics", pp. 456 et seq., Cambridge University Press, ~~ISBN 0-521-37095-7, Z edition (1990).~~ Each twisted pair of conductors could be used as one of the threads in the weaving process. This thread would then be a monolithic structure, with the conductor pair maintained in the desired positions relative to each other by a rigid dielectric matrix material.

Example 2: Coaxial line conductors

~~See~~ These are shown in fig. 10b. Each coax line, with inner and outer conductors as well as dielectric filling and coating materials, would constitute one of the threads in the weaving process.

In general, for a lossless coaxial line having the radii r_a and r_b for the outside radius of the inner conductor and inside radius of the outer conductor, respectively, one has the following parameters.

$$\text{Capacitance per unit length: } C = 2\pi\epsilon / \ln(r_b / r_a) \quad (1) \quad (\text{F/m})$$

$$\text{Inductance per unit length: } L = (\mu/2\pi) \ln(r_b / r_a) \quad (2) \quad (\text{H/m})$$

$$\text{Characteristic impedance: } Z_0 = (\mu/\epsilon)^{1/2} \ln(r_b / r_a) / 2\pi \quad (3) \\ (\Omega)$$

Version with Markings to Show Changes Made

Propagation constant: $U = (\mu\epsilon)^{-1/2}$ (4)
(m/s)

Here, μ and ϵ are the dielectric constant (electric permittivity) and magnetic permeability, respectively, of the fill material inside the coaxial line.

5 A major issue is that the transmission lines must retain the electrical properties of interest even as they are scaled down in size to ultra-thin outer diameters. In that connection, one may note from the expressions above that for lossless lines the characteristic impedances and propagation constants remain unchanged under linear scaling of the physical dimensions. This naive approach is generally
10 corroborated by more realistic and thorough studies, given the following under certain assumptions:

- ~~Thus~~First, the small cross-sections of the center and outer conductors can imply that current paths must be short (typically a few centimeters), in order to keep resistive impedance low. This should present no problems in the present context.
- 15 - ~~Furthermore~~Second, the thin outer conductor provides poor shielding of low frequency signals, highlighting the need for avoiding open loops by precisely controlled symmetric conductor geometries and uniform material properties in the line. The advantages in this connection of pre-forming the coax line before incorporating it into the substrate by weaving, instead of making such structures in
20 situ are self-evident.
- ~~Third the~~Balanced current flows in the inner and outer conductors can be balanced.
- For the fourth, the lines can ~~Operate~~ at moderate to high frequencies (MHz to GHz).

25 Example 3: Flat conductor pair

~~See~~These are shown in figs. 10c-e, where 10c shows a planar line, 10d a strip line and 10e a symmetric strip line. Such transmission lines are high frequency signal compatible and well-known in the literature, cf., e.g.: P.Horowitz and W. Hill: "The Art of electronics", op. cit.

30 Example 4: Transmission lines in rolled-up devices

Novel devices of the generic type shown in fig. 11 shall now be discussed.

Thin-film-based electronic and/or optoelectronic circuitry and components can as shown in fig. 11a be laid out on thin, flexible substrates which may in principle be of any shape or size. Thus, the size of the memory in data storage devices can be

Version with Markings to Show Changes Made

scaled by employing a substrate of appropriate size. Very large area substrates in the form of thin, flexible foils must be packaged into practical form factors. This can be achieved by stacking, folding or rolling (~~fig. 11b~~) together the thin device-bearing substrates as shown in fig. 11b, whereby also high volumetric densities
 5 ensue. A recurring problem with such schemes is how to provide electrical connections to all parts of the large areas involved. Thus, when thin sheets are stacked on top of each other, connecting wiring to each sheet or between sheets in a stack may represent an unacceptable cost or reduce technical performance.

The rolled-up scheme in fig. 11b is attractive in that signal and power access can
 10 be established for a large-area, continuous structure, with only a few external connections entering the reel at the end of the rolled substrate. However, this solution implies that signal and power lines may become very long, extending along the full length of the rolled substrate. If traditional lithographic or printing technologies are employed to create these signal and power lines, signal attenuation
 15 along the length of the roll, reflections at signal branching and tapping points, and crosstalk between lines shall have a negative impact on technical performance, especially for high speed applications. Also, the creation of very long conducting lines by lithography or printing implies vulnerability to defects at points along the conductor. Instead, the present invention teaches the use of transmission lines in
 20 the form of multicomponent, balanced structures, i.e. micro-cables or -wires that can be manufactured to consistent high quality in a separate production step prior to being incorporated into the rolled sheet. The latter can be done in several ways, e.g. by stitching:

- The transmission line can be stitched into a ribbon that provides a uniform
 25 sheet-like substrate made from e.g. a polymer, or by-
- ~~The transmission line can constitute~~ing one of the strands in a woven ribbon-like substrate which forms the rolled-up device, or by gluing or laminating.
- ~~A a woven or braided length of multistranded material can be glued or laminated~~ onto a ribbon of flexible sheet substrate.

*

Since the transmission lines have well-defined characteristics, precise impedance matching can be used to tap the lines at separate points along the length of the rolled-up sheet without corrupting the signals.

The power and signal lines may be optical as well as electrical. In the optical case,
 35 printing and lithography techniques are even less competitive as compared to the

Version with Markings to Show Changes Made

5 use of fibers or cables, even over short propagation distances: Although optical waveguides deposited or etched on planar substrates are well-known, e.g. as optical circuit elements, typical propagation distances are of the order of centimeters. Optical fibers, on the other hand, are widely used in signal transmission over thousands of kilometers.

10 The filament diameters of relevance in woven electronics applications shall typically be small, i.e. ~~←less than~~100 microns. There exists a large body of knowledge within the general field of joining processes, etc, derived from the textile industry, and this encompasses technologies for handling ultra-thin filaments. In the present context, however, certain new elements are introduced, i.e. the requirement that at least some of the individual filaments shall possess explicit electrical and optical transmission properties. This shall not necessarily imply any major departure from traditional weaving technologies as long as monofilaments of metals or optical glasses or plastics are concerned. However, 15 dual- or multiple-conductor filaments represent a novel aspect, both as regards the manufacture of the conductor structures themselves and their incorporation into woven devices.

20 Coaxial lines are of particular interest in the present context. Micro-coaxial cables are extensively used in low power level, high frequency applications, e.g. radar signal conditioning. ~~To our knowledge~~On the basis of information in available literature, the thinnest commercially available cables are approximately 0.5 mm. in outer diameter, i.e. too coarse for fabric-like or woven electronics applications. On the other hand, there is no principal reason why much thinner coaxial cables could not be made. Indeed, there is presently being conducted research on nanoscaled 25 electronic devices which also includes ultraminiature electrically conducting wires and sheathed cable, cf.: Y. Zhang et al.: "Coaxial nanocable: Silicon Carbide and Silicon Oxide Sheathed with Boron Nitride and Carbon", Science, Vol.281, pp. 973-975 (August 14, 1998).

30 Below the connection to specific conductors at selected locations inside the weave shall be considered in more detail.

In the fabric-like or woven electronics concept, there is a need to couple selected conductors in the weave electrically to components and other conductors, at well-defined points in the weave. This task is non-trivial in cases with a highly dense weave consisting of ultra-thin, possibly coated conductors running all the way from 35 the edge of the weave. Some basic principles that can be followed:

Version with Markings to Show Changes Made

- ~~Insert locally a~~A wire ~~which is just~~can be just stripped at the tip to make electrical contact while the rest of the wire is coated with an insulator that can be locally inserted. The inserting of fibers or filaments locally is a common fabric technology.
- 5 - ~~Insert a~~An optical fiber or fiber bundle can be inserted to send signals to and from a photodetector/emitter.
- Post-insertion stripping or other treatment of localized areas on fibers, wires and filaments can be used to gain access to the signal or power paths ~~can be performed in a number of ways~~. For example, using openings in a patterned mask,₁ lithographically defined directly on the weave or through a membrane
10 in proximity, selected portions of the electrically insulating material surrounding conducting wires can be removed by etching or they can be modified by doping.

Alternatively, one may employ a beam which writes the positions where conductors
15 are to be exposed, either by direct erosion (ion beam) or indirectly via a sensitizing beam.

In many cases, it is useful to separate conducting leads in the weave from each other by inserting intermediate insulating strands in the web. This simplifies the task of avoiding unintentional stripping of the coating layer on conductors close to
20 the one to be connected. Another way of avoiding contact with near-lying strands is to employ coated conductors with different dissolution properties for the coatings, cf. the specific following examples.

Example 5

In a line of the "twisted pair" type consisting of two metal filaments with insulated
25 coatings applied on each separately before being twisted together: There are two types of coating, one for the "hot", one for the "cold" filament, where the solubilities of the coatings in specific chemicals are different. The metal core in the "hot" filament would then be laid bare at a given location by selectively dissolving the coating on that filament using a chemical etchant which only attacks the "hot"
30 filament coating.. The extent of the dissolution region could be controlled by exposure to the chemical etchant through a lithographically defined opening in a protective film.

Example 6

A variant of Example ~~4~~5 is localized selective sensitization followed by chemical
35 etching: The "hot" filament coating would be made soluble to a given reagent in

Version with Markings to Show Changes Made

desired locations, by exposure to the sensitizing agent (vapor, liquid, light, heat, particle beam....) through a lithographically defined opening in a protective film.

Example 7

5 The same basic principles as in Examples 5 and 6 can be employed with other types of selective stripping methods than chemical dissolution. Such methods include dry etching by photon (e.g. excimer laser) or particle irradiation, exploiting differences in etching rates of the coatings. The latter may be linked to, e.g. different hardness of the coating materials or to differences with respect to absorption of the irradiating photons or particles, or differences in etching rates

10 Example 8

Instead of using lithography to define the areas that shall be subjected to etching, one may use inkjet printing to either deposit the protective layer or the etching agent itself.

Example 9

15 Instead of using lithography to define the areas that shall be subjected to etching, one may use vector or raster scanning of a light or particle beam to achieve localized etching or sensitization. This way, several production steps can be avoided.

20 The advantages of the present invention are several. Electronic and optoelectronic functionality can be achieved on a wide scale of complexity and degree of integration in scalable two- or three-dimensional structures that are physically robust and flexible with respect to form factor. Integration of both optical and electronic circuits is simplified since material compatibility is not an important issue. Yet another advantage of the invention is the flexibility in the circuit design
25 which can be continuously changed and adapted to meet specific needs. Wires can be looped and structured in such a way as create functional devices at any point or area in the woven matrices. The invention also provides a simple way to produce defect-tolerant architecture. ~~See Heath & al., op. cit.~~ (See Heath et al., discussed above pg. 2)

30 With the present invention a whole new class of electronics and/or optoelectronic apparatus will be possible. Particularly the invention offers the possibility of initially large-area flat devices which may be made as flexible fabric-like or woven structures and thus easily be form-adapted for specific purposes, in addition to being area-scalable. Such devices shall be well-suited for creating novel display
35 devices and may as desired be made to be integrated with active and/or passive known electronic, optoelectronic or optical devices.

Version with Markings to Show Changes Made

PATENT CLAIMS

1. (Amended) An apparatus comprising electronic and/or optoelectronic circuitry for implementing electronic and/or optical functions, wherein the circuitry is realized and/or integrated in two or more dimensions,
5 ~~characterized in that the circuitry comprises~~ contains ~~elements in the form of wires, fibres, ribbons, strips, or multicomponent filaments and/or combinations thereof,~~ said the elements interfacing in a predetermined pattern such that said, where the circuitry are realized with is formed from intersections in physical or near physical contact between the elements thereof, that said the predetermined pattern is
10 generated by integrating physically two or more of said elements in a fabric-like structure and/or between the apparatus and its surroundings by any of the following processes, viz. weaving, knitting, crocheting, knotting, stitching and/or combinations thereof, that said elements include transparent, non-transparent, conducting, semiconducting or isolating materials and/or combinations thereof,
15 ~~that at least where~~ where ~~some of said elements according to their material properties form electrical or optical transmission lines or isolators in said circuitry, said electrical or optical the transmission lines conveying respectively electrical or optical energy between points and/or areas in said the fabric-like structure, that at least where~~ some of said elements comprise spatially defined extended active regions, and that at least, where ~~some of said elements in portions of said fabric-like structure are adapted for emitting or absorbing or electrical, chemical, mechanical or optical energy or by interacting with each other by an exchange of exchanging energy of the aforementioned kinds.~~

2. (Amended) The An ~~An~~ apparatus according to claim 1 35,
25 ~~characterized in that the elements are provided in the predetermined wherein the pattern forming a substantially~~ is a two-dimensional fabric-like structure.

3. (Amended) The An ~~An~~ apparatus according to claim 1 35, wherein
~~characterized in that the elements are provided in the predetermined pattern forming a substantially~~ is a three-dimensional fabric-like structure.

30 4. (Amended) The An ~~An~~ apparatus according to claim 3 35,
~~characterized in that the elements each has a length and are provided in a spatial distribution wherein the elements are arranged such that the positions of the end-points ends of the elements in the fabric-like structure define a spatial grid.~~

35 5. (Amended) The An ~~An~~ apparatus according to claim 1 35,
~~characterized in that some of the wherein some elements are twisted pair transmission lines are twisted pairs.~~

Version with Markings to Show Changes Made

6. (Amended) ~~The An~~ apparatus according to claim 1 35,
characterized in that ~~some of the~~ wherein some elements are transmission lines that
are coaxial cables.
- 5 7. (Amended) ~~The An~~ apparatus according to claim 1 35,
~~characterized in that some of the~~ wherein some elements are stripline transmission
lines are striplines.
8. (Amended) ~~The An~~ apparatus according to claim 1 35,
~~characterized in that some of the~~ wherein some elements are optical fibre
transmission lines are optical fibres.
- 10 9. (Amended) ~~The An~~ apparatus according to claim 1 35,
~~characterized in that the active regions of~~ wherein the elements have active regions
that are defined by exposing portions of the elements to the encompassing
environment.
- 15 10. (Amended) ~~The An~~ apparatus according to claim 1 35, wherein
~~characterized in that active regions of said element are~~ has an active region that is
extended lengthwise ~~extended~~ therein.
11. (Amended) ~~The An~~ apparatus according to claim 1 35, wherein
~~characterized in that an active region of said element~~ has an active region that
corresponds to an end-point thereof.
- 20 12. (Amended) ~~The An~~ apparatus according to claim 1 35,
~~characterized in that~~ wherein some of the elements are provided with a protective
shielding or cladding, the active regions in these elements being provided by
removing the shielding or cladding at selected portions thereof.
- 25 13. (Amended) ~~The An~~ apparatus according to claim 1 35,
~~characterized in that~~ wherein the active regions of the elements are provided in
selected portions of the elements exposed in the surface of the fabric-like structure
or protruding therefrom at selected locations thereof.
- 30 14. (Amended) ~~The An~~ apparatus according to claim 1 35,
~~characterized in that~~ wherein the active regions of the elements are defined by
exposing portions thereof to spatially selective physical or chemical influences.
15. (Amended) ~~The An~~ apparatus according to claim 14, having at
least two transmission lines ~~characterized in that some of the~~ wherein at least one
~~transmission lines are at least one~~ line is a conductor embedded in an exterior

Version with Markings to Show Changes Made

5 cladding ~~comprising at least one~~ composed of an organic semiconducting material, ~~and that where~~ active regions are defined therein by ~~contacting said contact between~~ transmission lines, ~~with other transmission lines of the same kind or with other transmission lines in intersections which comprise at least one non-isolated or unclad conductor only, whereby~~ and where semiconducting junctions are formed at the contact points of said intersections.

16. (Amended) ~~The An~~ apparatus according to claim 15, ~~characterized in that wherein~~ the semiconducting junctions are formed spontaneously upon ~~contacting contact~~.

10 17. (Amended) ~~The An~~ apparatus according to claim 15, ~~characterized in that wherein~~ at least one ~~of the~~ semiconducting ~~junctions are~~ junction is a diode junction.

15 18. (Amended) ~~The An~~ apparatus according to claim 15, ~~characterized in that wherein~~ the organic semiconducting material is a semiconducting ~~conjugated or non-conjugated~~ polymer.

20 19. (Amended) ~~The An~~ apparatus according to claim ~~1~~ 35, ~~characterized in that at least wherein~~ some of the elements, having characteristic lengths, over some of their length are shielded over a portion of the lengths against ~~any interactions in form of an exchange of energy between each other elements or the exterior surroundings, whereas one or more unshielded portions thereof are adapted for interactions of this kind to enable exchange of energy through the unshielded portions.~~

25 20. (Amended) ~~The An~~ apparatus according to claim 19, ~~characterized in that wherein~~ the unshielded portions of the elements are located at the intersections thereof.

21. (Amended) ~~The An~~ apparatus according to claim ~~1~~ 19, ~~characterized in that an wherein the~~ apparatus is a two- or three-dimensional optoelectronic display where the unshielded portions emit light at predetermined intensities, frequencies, and locations.

30 22. (Amended) ~~The An~~ apparatus according to claim 21, ~~characterized in that at least one of the elements are~~ is a signal transmission lines line that carries the predetermined intensities and frequencies to predetermined locations in the pattern.

Version with Markings to Show Changes Made

23. (Amended) The An apparatus according to claim 21 22, wherein the display is a two-dimensional display, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein the elements ~~are provided in form~~ a two-dimensional array of equally spaced elements.

5 24. (Amended) The An apparatus according to claim 23, ~~wherein characterized in that the elements intersect in a substantially regular pattern or grid, said elements at the intersections thereof being~~ are adapted for absorbing absorption or emitting emission of electrical or optical energy.

10 25. (Amended) The An apparatus according to claim 24, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein a portion of at least one element in an intersection is a pixel of the display.

26. (Amended) The An apparatus according to claim 24 22, wherein the display is a three-dimensional display, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein the elements are provided in a three-dimensional array of equally spaced elements.

15 27. (Amended) The An apparatus according to claim 26, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein the elements intersect in a spatial regular pattern or grid, ~~said elements in intersections thereof being~~ where some elements in the pattern are adapted for emitting or absorbing electrical or optical energy.

20 28. (Amended) The An apparatus according to claim 26, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein a portion of at least one element in an intersection is a pixel of the display.

25 29. (Amended) The An apparatus according to claim 26, wherein active regions of the elements are provided in selected portions of the element exposed in the surface of the fabric-like structure or protruding therefrom at selected locations thereof, ~~characterized in that~~ where the active regions of this ~~kind~~ are pixels in the display, said active regions being either a loop-like portion of an element or an end-point thereof.

30 30. (Amended) The An apparatus according to claim 4 35, ~~characterized in that an apparatus comprises respectively one or more~~ wherein the pattern contains elements that are discrete electronic, optoelectronic or optical devices or combinations thereof.

31. (Amended) The An apparatus according to claim 30, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein one or more of the discrete devices are physical or chemical sensors connected to at least one of the elements.

Version with Markings to Show Changes Made

32. (Amended) The An apparatus according to claim 1 35,
~~characterized in that wherein~~ one or more of the elements are a physical or
 chemical sensors.

5 34. (Amended) The A method according to claim 33 43, characterized
 by further comprising

providing the surface of the elements with a shielding or cladding material
 before ~~joining~~ arranging the elements into the fabric-like structure; and

10 by removing said some shielding or cladding material, after the joining
arranging the elements into the fabric-like structure, from some elements or from
selected portions thereof at selected locations in the fabric-like structure to form
some of the active regions.

35. A web of circuitry comprising:

at least two circuit elements, each having ends;

15 at least one physical intersection of said elements, where the intersection
does not occur at the ends of said elements; and

20 a predetermined circuit pattern, where said elements are arranged in
multiple-dimensions according to said pattern, where the intersection is a point of
communication between elements, where the intersections and varying properties
of the elements form active regions, where the active regions are associated with
circuitry in the pattern, where at least one element is a transmission line or an
isolator and

25 where said elements are arranged in said predetermined circuit pattern by
integrating said elements using weaving, knitting, crocheting, knotting, or
stitching.

36. The apparatus of claim 35, wherein at least one intersection and
associated elements form an active region where the physical properties of the
elements result in the absorption or emission of energy in the region.

30 37. The apparatus of claim 35, wherein at least one intersection allows
electronic communication between the elements associated with the intersection.

38. The apparatus of claim 35, wherein one element is composed of a
transparent material.

Version with Markings to Show Changes Made

39. The apparatus of claim 35, wherein one element is composed of a conducting material.

40. The apparatus of claim 35, wherein one element is composed of a semi-conducting material.

5 41. The apparatus of claim 36, wherein the intersection absorbs electrical or optical energy.

42. The apparatus of claim 36, wherein the intersection absorbs chemical or mechanical energy.

10 43. A method of forming a web of circuitry comprising:
providing a predetermined circuit pattern, where the pattern describes the use of predetermined elements intersected to form a textile-like web of circuitry, where the intersections and varying properties of the elements form active regions, where the active regions are associated with circuitry in the pattern;

15 providing the elements needed in the pattern, where the elements have ends;
arranging the elements in multiple-dimensions according to said pattern;
and

20 intersecting the elements, where at least one intersection(s) occurs in places other than at the ends of the elements, where one active region acts as a transmission line, and where other active regions in combination result in the web of circuitry, where the electronic elements are arranged by integrating the elements using weaving, knitting, crocheting, knotting, or stitching.

44. The method of claim 43, wherein at least one intersection and associated elements form an active region where the physical properties of the elements result in the absorption or emission of energy in the region.

25 45. The method of claim 44, wherein some elements have associated intersections that allow electronic communication between the elements associated with the intersections.

46. The method of claim 43, wherein one element is composed of a transparent material.

Version with Markings to Show Changes Made

47. The method of claim 43, wherein one element is composed of a conducting material.

48. The method of claim 43, wherein one element is composed of a semi-conducting material.

5 49. The method of claim 44, wherein the intersection absorbs electrical or optical energy.

50. The method of claim 44, wherein the intersection absorbs chemical or mechanical energy.

10 51. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the interaction of two or more active regions results in a predetermined circuit process.

52. The apparatus of claim 51, wherein said circuit process is a switching process, coupling process, emitting process or an absorbing process.

53. The apparatus of claim 51, wherein said circuit process is a detecting process for detecting specific physical or chemical characteristics.

15 54. The apparatus of claim 51, wherein said circuit process is a display process for displaying visual information and/or images.

ABSTRACT

An apparatus/method for producing fabric-like electronic circuit patterns created by methodically joining electronic elements using textile fabrication-like methods in a predetermined arrangement.

- 5 ~~In an apparatus comprising electronic and optoelectronic circuitry which are realized in two or more dimensions, the circuitry comprises elements in the form of wires, fibres, ribbons, strips or multicomponent filaments and/or combinations thereof. The elements are interfacing in a pattern generated by two or more of the elements in a fabric like structure by~~
10 ~~weaving, knitting, crocheting, knotting, stitching and/or combinations thereof. Some of the elements form electrical or optical transmission lines or isolators. The elements may also comprise active regions and may locally be adapted adapted for emitting or absorbing electrical or optical energy or interacting with each other.~~
- 15 ~~In a method for realizing circuits in two or more dimensions wherein the circuitry comprises elements in the form of wire, fibres, ribbons, strips or multicomponent filaments and/or combinations thereof, two or more elements are joined into a fabric like structure by weaving, knitting, crocheting, knotting, stitching and/or combinations thereof such that the~~
20 ~~elements interface in a predetermined pattern.~~

~~Use in e.g. a scalable flat or flexible physical or chemical sensors or large area displays.~~

~~Figs. 1a, 1b, 11~~